

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE, OF NORTH CAROLINA, Delivered in the House of Representatives, June 30th, on the announcement of the death of HENRY CLAY.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, said: Mr. Speaker, I trust that I shall be pardoned for adding a few words upon this sad occasion. The life of the illustrious statesman which has just terminated is so interwoven with our history, and the lustre of his great name so profusely shed over its pages, that simple admiration of his high qualities might well be my excuse. But it is a sacred privilege to draw near—to contemplate the end of the great and good. It is profitable as well as purifying to look upon and realize the office of death, in removing all that can excite jealousy or produce distrust, and to gaze upon the virtues which, like jewels, have survived his powers of destruction. The light which radiates from the life of a great and patriotic statesman is often dimmed by the mists which party conflicts throw around it. But the blast which strikes him down purifies the atmosphere, and in bright examples and well-earned renown. It is then that we witness the sincere acknowledgment of gratitude by a people who, having enjoyed the benefits arising from the services of an eminent statesman, embalm his name in their memory and hearts. We should cherish such recollections as well from patriotism as self-respect. Ours, sir, is now the duty, in the midst of sadness, in this high place, in the face of our republic, and before the world, to pay this tribute by acknowledging the merits of our colleague whose name has ornamented the journals of Congress for near half a century. Few, very few, have ever combined the high intellectual powers and distinguished gifts of this illustrious senator. Cast in the finest mould by Nature, he more than fulfilled the anticipations which were indulged by those who looked to a distinguished career as the certain result of that zealous pursuit of fame and usefulness upon which he entered in early life. Of the incidents of that life it is unnecessary for me to speak; they are as familiar as household words, and must be equally familiar to those who come after us. But it is useful to refresh the memory by recurrence to some of the events which marked his career. We know, sir, that there is much that is in common in the history of distinguished men. The elements which constitute greatness are the same in all times; hence those who have been the admiration of their generations present in their lives much which, although really great, ceases to be remarkable, because illustrated by such numerous examples—

"But there are deeds which should not pass away, And names that must not wither." Of such deeds the life of Henry Clay affords many and bright examples. His own name and those with whom he associated shall live with a freshness which time cannot impair, and shine with a brightness which passing years cannot dim. His advent into public life was as remarkable for the circumstances as it was brilliant in its effect. It was at a time in which genius and learning, statesmanship and eloquence, made the American Congress the most august body in the world. He was the contemporary of a race of statesmen, some of whom then administering the government, and others retiring and retired from office, presented an array of ability unsurpassed in our history. The elder Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Clinton, and Monroe, stood before the republic in the maturity of their fame; whilst Calhoun, John Quincy Adams, Lowndes, Crawford, Gaston, and Cheves, with a host of others, rose a bright galaxy upon our horizon. He who won his spurs in such a bold career, his childhood. Distinction amidst such competition was true renown.

"The fame which a man wins for himself is best—That he may call his own." It was such a fame that he made for himself in that most eventful era in our history. To me, sir, the recollection of that day, and the events which distinguish it, is filled with an overpowering interest. I never can forget my enthusiastic admiration of the boldness, the eloquence, and the patriotism of HENRY CLAY during the war of 1812. In the bright array of talent which adorned the Congress of the United States—in the conflict growing out of the political events of that time—in the struggles of party, and amidst the gloom and disasters which depressed the spirits of most men, and well nigh paralyzed the energies of the administration, his cheerful face, high bearing, commanding eloquence, and iron will gave strength and consistency to those elements which finally gave not only success but glory to the country. When dark clouds hovered over us, and there was little to save from despair, the country looked with hope to Clay and Calhoun, to Lowndes and Crawford, and Cheves, and looked not in vain. The unbending will, the unshaken nerve, and the burning eloquence of HENRY CLAY did as much to command confidence and sustain hope as even the news of our first victory after a succession of defeats. Those great names are now canonized in history; he, too, has passed to join them on its pages. Associated in his long political life with the illustrious Calhoun, he survived him, but two years. Many of us heard his eloquent tribute to his memory in the Senate chamber on the announcement of his death. And we this day unite in a similar manifestation of reverential regard to him whose voice shall never more charm the ear, whose burning thoughts, borne on that medium, shall no more move the hearts of listening assemblies.

In the midst of the highest specimens of our race, he was always an equal; he was a man amongst men. Bold, skilful, and determined, he gave character to the party which acknowledged him as a leader; impressed his opinions upon their minds, and an attachment to himself upon their hearts. No man, sir, can do this without being eminently great. Whoever attains this position must first overcome the aspirations of antagonistic ambition, quiet the clamors of rivalry, hold in check the murmurs of jealousy, and overcome the instincts of vanity and self-love in the masses thus subdued to his control. But few men ever attain it. Very rare are the examples of those whose plastic touch forms the minds and directs the purposes of a great political party. This infallible indication of superiority belonged to Mr. CLAY. He has exercised that control during a long life; and now through our broad land the tidings of his death, borne with electric speed, have opened the fountains of sorrow. Every city, town, village, and hamlet will be clothed with mourning; along our extended coasts the commercial and military marine, with flags drooping at half-mast over the bier; State-houses draped in black, proclaim the extinguishment of one of the great lights of Senates; and minute guns sound his requiem.

Sir, during the last five years I have seen the venerable John Quincy Adams, John C. Calhoun, and HENRY CLAY pass from amongst us, the legislators of our country. The race of giants who were on the earth in those days is well nigh gone. Despite their skill, their genius, their might, they have sunk beneath the stroke of time. They were our admiration and our glory; a few linger with us, the monuments of former greatness, the beacon-lights of a past age. The death of HENRY CLAY cannot fail to suggest melancholy associations to each member of this House. These walls have re-echoed the silvery tones of his bewitching voice; listening assemblies have hung upon his lips. The chair which you fill has been graced by his presence, whilst his commanding person and unequalled parliamentary attainments inspired all with deference and respect. Chosen by acclamation be-

cause of his high qualifications, he sustained himself before the House and the country. In his supremacy with party, and the uninterrupted confidence which he enjoyed to the day of his death, he seems to have almost discredited the truth of those lines addressed to Cæsar—

"Non possunt primi esse omnes omni in tempore,
Summus ad gradum cum claritate venies.
Consistit ægre, et citius, quam ascendas, cades."

"All cannot be at all times first
To reach the topmost step of glory; to stand there,
More hard. Even swifter than we mount we fall."

If not at all times first, he stood equal with the foremost, and a brilliant rapid rise knew no decline in the confidence of those whose just appreciation of his merits had confirmed his title to renown. The citizens of other countries who on our own continent were cheered by his sympathies, and who must have perceived his influence in the recognition of their independence by this government, have taught their children to venerate his name. He won the civic crown, and the demonstrations of this hour own the worth of civil services.

It was with great satisfaction that I heard my friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Breckenridge], the immediate representative of Mr. CLAY, detail a conversation which disclosed the feelings of that eminent man in relation to his Christian hope. These, Mr. Speaker, are rich memorials, precious reminiscences. A Christian statesman is the glory of his age, and his memory will be glorious in after times; it reflects a light coming from a source which clouds cannot dim nor shadows obscure. It was my privilege also, a short time since, to converse with this distinguished statesman on the subject of his hopes in a future state. Feeling a deep interest, I asked him frankly what were his hopes in the world to which he was evidently hastening. "I am pleased," (said he), my friend, that you have introduced the subject. Conscious that I must die very soon, I love to meditate upon the most important of all interests. I love to converse and hear conversations about them. The vanity of the world and its insufficiency to satisfy the soul of man has been long a settled conviction of my mind. Man's life is a journey to a better world, and the approbation of God I feel to be true. I trust in the atonement of the Saviour of men as the ground of my acceptance and my hope of salvation. My faith is feeble, but I hope in His mercy and trust in His promises." To such declarations I listened with the deepest interest, as I did on another occasion, when he said, "I am willing to abide the will of Heaven, and ready to die when that will shall determine it."

He is gone, sir, professing the humble hope of a Christian. That hope alone, sir, can sustain you, or any of us. There is one lonely and crushed heart that has loved before this afflictive event. Far away, at Ashland, a widowed wife, prevented by feeble health from attending his bedside and soothing his painful hours—she has thought even the electric speed of the intelligence daily transmitted of his condition, too slow for her anxious bosom. She will find consolation in his Christian submission, and will draw all of comfort that such a case admits from the assurance that nothing was neglected by the kindness of friends which could supply her place. May the guardianship of the widow's God be her protection, and His consolations her support!

GEN. JACKSON'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that while Gen. Jackson was in the Presidential chair, he made the following remark to the Hon. Henry Hubbard, in a conversation with him: "You have a young man growing up in your State, the young Franklin Pierce, who will be, before he is sixty years of age, a man for the Democracy without the demagogue." Jackson was always right. Pierce possesses that love of independence and candor which "the man of the hermitage" loved to see. This is doubtless the fact, for Mr. Pierce served in Congress throughout Gen. Jackson's second term of office, and rendered his administration a manly and able support. Gen. Jackson, therefore, knew him well.

MR. CALHOUN'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE. John C. Calhoun was a man whose judgment of character was of the highest order, and whose opinion was justly regarded by the American people as of the greatest importance. Judge Douglas says that, in a conversation which he had with Mr. Calhoun, some three years since, Mr. C. remarked that, "he looked upon Frank Pierce as one of the most reliable men, as a statesman and patriot, that the country had produced."

CLAY, CALHOUN AND WEBSTER. The New York Express, in recording the death of Mr. Clay, says:

"It seems but yesterday that we heard Mr. Clay's voice in the Senate, in all its sweetness and power, as he recorded the death and recited the virtues of his associate, John C. Calhoun. 'He was,' said Mr. Clay, 'of my own age.' A solemn stillness pervaded the chamber—Mr. Clay paused—his head dropped upon his breast, and the aspect of the speaker indicated the powerful working of his mind. He felt that this was the last time his voice would be heard in the Senate upon an occasion so solemn and interesting to the whole body. Clay and Calhoun, co-laborers for forty years, from the war of 1812 to the death of the illustrious Senator from North Carolina, opposed through life, but meeting upon the common level of the grave, and in the common receptacle of the tomb, and destined, let us trust, to renewed associations in the world of spirits. But one man remains of the great Senatorial trio—Daniel Webster! Seventy years have passed over the head of the great Senator of the North, and who shall say how soon the summons of death may come to him—the surviving monument of those three powerful intellects of the land."

MORE PROOFS OF "AVAILABILITY." The Petersburg Democrat announces, and it was currently believed on the streets here yesterday, that Jas. Lyons, esq., one of the two Whig Electors of the State of Virginia at large, and Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, had sent in his resignation of those two important positions to the Whig Central Committee; and that the resignations of other Electors were also sent in. These gentlemen are not willing to "stultify themselves," in the language of the New York Day Book, and they cannot support a nomination made to propitiate W. H. Seward, and to insult and prostrate Millard Fillmore, for his periling himself in defence of the South, as they have always been convinced. The Whig may suffer at these gentlemen as "fancy politicians, who, like sorry horses, cost more to keep than they are worth"—but they have talents and influence, and their repudiation of the ticket will be a terrible blow to the Seward candidate in Virginia and the South. Richmond Enquirer.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS. The weather continued dry and excessively warm up to Saturday evening last, when we had quite a heavy fall of rain accompanied by considerable wind. Yesterday we again had a heavy rain with some hail and a severe storm of wind. We have not heard of much damage yet; but suppose it has greatly damaged the oat crop, which was harvesting. The crops in this section, still promising well. We conversed with a gentleman from Lincoln county, N. C., a few days ago, who stated that the wheat crop, in that section of the State, surpassed any crop within his recollection, both as to quantity and quality. The oat and corn crop, he represented as equally promising.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN SAMPSON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large Democratic Meeting was held in the Court House of Sampson on Saturday, the 19th day of June. On motion of A. Brown, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling Dr. Wm. McKay to the Chair, and appointing Thomas H. Holmes and Amos Royal, Esq., Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a very animated speech, advocating the true principles of Democracy, eulogizing the nominations of the National Convention, and impressing the importance of a steadfast maintenance of Democratic measures, as they have ever proved their value to the Nation. The Delegates from each District were then requested to enroll their names, and the following were present:

Taylor's Bridge. G. W. Robinson, J. T. Mathis, W. K. DeVane, P. Murphy, Bizzell Johnson, A. N. Mathis, R. Parish, Robinson Ward. Piney Grove. Dr. E. F. Shaw, John B. Lane, W. K. Slocumb. Honeycutt's. Joseph Herring, James H. Turlington, Joseph D. Parker. Labon. Hardy Herring, W. R. Laton, James P. Trevelick. Tucker. C. Thompson, W. Faison, Sr., John Colwell. Hall's. M. J. Faison, A. Hobbs, G. W. Hobbs. Little Cohora. Neill Campbell, Hardy Spell, Owen Owens.

On motion, W. S. Rackley, Malcolm Carroll, Wm. T. Kirby, C. H. Stevens, Robinson Boykin, Isaac Boykin, John Royal, Allen Williamson, James A. Moore, Wm. Williamson, W. C. Draughton, Sion Killot, R. C. Holmes, A. Brown, B. Smith, A. B. Chesnut, John L. Boykin, Everett Peterson.

On motion a Committee of seven, viz: Frank H. Holmes, F. B. Ballard, Jas. M. Moseley, Thomas J. Faison, C. H. Cogdell, Blackman Crumpler and H. J. Hobbs, were appointed to draft Resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The Committee then retired, and on motion the Delegates from several Districts retired for consultation, and about five o'clock returned and recommended Dr. Thomas B. Byrnes for the Senate, who was chosen on the first ballot, and HARDY HERRING and A. B. CHESNUTT, Esq's., for the Commons, who were chosen after a number of ballots.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we solemnly and devoutly invoke the protection of Southern Rights in a strict adherence to the Constitution of the United States, and this is a Democratic measure.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the action of the Baltimore Convention in nominating General FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, for President, and we have full confidence in his integrity and statesmanship; that he will construe and administer the Constitution in its full meaning and purview; and that he will consider the fugitive-slave law as a final adjustment of the question which has so long agitated Congress.

Resolved, That in HENRY WILLIAM R. KING we find a Statesman, a Patriot, and a Sampsonian by birth; and that even the mention of his name in connection with the gift of the people should fill our hearts with delight, and we do pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure the election of General FRANKLIN PIERCE and Hon. WILLIAM R. KING.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the nomination of Gov. DAVID S. REID, and the platform laid down by the Democratic State Convention, and we pledge ourselves to secure his re-election by every honorable means.

Resolved, That we approve of the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Gov. DAVID S. REID, and consider this method of amending the Constitution as determined by that instrument itself, to be the only proper and economical method.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend Col. S. J. PERSON, of New Hanover, as a suitable person to represent this District as Elector, and J. G. SHREVE, Esq., of Cumberland, as alternate Elector.

The candidates for the Legislature then appeared and accepted their several appointments.

On motion of Thomas H. Holmes, Esq., Resolved, That our thanks are due to our late representatives in the Legislature of North Carolina, and that they have the wishes of the meeting for their future success and prosperity.

On motion of Arthur Brown, Esq., thanks were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries; and ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Carolinian and Raleigh Standard, with a request that they will publish the same, and request other Democratic papers to copy.

On motion of Joseph Herring, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

WILLIAM MCKAY, Chairman.
THOMAS H. HOLMES, Esq., Secretary.
AMOS ROYAL, Secretary.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

Facts and figures sometimes play the deuce with theory. The late Virginia Convention may be taken as a sample of what North Carolina may expect if she calls a Convention to remodel her Constitution. The time of that Convention was consumed in discussing the "Basis question"—the very question that would arise with us, to absorb attention, create delay, excite sectional jealousies, and re-awaken animosities which the compromises made in 1835 had laid at rest. We invite special attention to the following extract which we copy from the Southern Literary Messenger of June 1st. He does it correspond with the declarations of "cheapness and expeditiousness" made by conventionists?

Read and show it to your neighbors!

"The salutary warning, imparted to the people of Virginia, by this Convention, will not easily be forgotten; nor will they again hastily call into being another such a Convention, and thus waste time and money with the name of Reform Convention. A huge, leathery, self-existing and many mouthed monster; not Argus-eyed, silent and watchful; not the Cerberus character, guarding carefully his trust; but something that the ancient poets never dreamed of, unless indeed the one-eyed Cyclops with his eye turned out to be a fit emblem of the monster, with his eye turned out, ingens, cui lumen ademptum."

"This Convention met on the 15th of October, 1850, and adjourned the 15th October, 1851, after a session of nearly eight months. [It met and adjourned to 1st January, 1852.] Three of our portion of the time was consumed in discussing the basis of representation, and when this was finally adjusted, the other important discussions had to be hastily made. So that many things which should have been carefully considered, were acted on without much debate. The members of the Convention were tired of one another, and weary of discussion; with discussion the public was weary of both. The expense accruing to the State by the session of this body was more than two hundred thousand dollars; an immense sum to pay for so small a return; the balance is decidedly against the Commonwealth; no one can doubt that the Convention was lost."

The Constitution was adopted by 75,740 yeas, while 11,060 cast their votes against it; and as there were in Virginia 195,937 men over twenty-one years of age, (who are all, or very nearly all, entitled to vote by this Constitution,) it follows that of the 195,000 voters in the State, 119,000 were either openly or secretly hostile to it; either voting against it at the polls, or unwillingly acquiescing in it to avoid another Convention."

Mountain Banner.

The Commons. At Shady Grove Taxpayers, on Tuesday last, Col. Richard R. Meade and Daniel Jarrett, of Gaston, took the stand and announced themselves as candidates. We have no room left to comment upon the speeches, nor to notice the denaiguation of James Caldwell, the whig candidate, who rendered himself still more ridiculous by a weak tirade against the Editor of the paper, and by shuffling into a new position upon the "salt and butter" law.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.
HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and three-fifths of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of Free Suffrage, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

Resolved, That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.—Res. Dem. State Conv. 1852.

"Mr. Macon said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose that two respectable neighbors had each a son—that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other?"

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution, and that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Dem. National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict."

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, even to extermination."

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any State, huge firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistible cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non-slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated."

HORACE GREELY, June 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; that discussion will not cease; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. It will go on until you shall terminate it in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—by yielding to it—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless yielding to the progress of emancipation."—Wm. H. SEWARD, 1850.

GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENTS.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Reid will address the people at the following times and places: Lenoir, Caldwell County, July 19. Morganton, Burke, July 14. Marion, McDowell, July 16. Rutherfordton, Rutherford, July 18.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North Carolina consists of the following gentlemen. Their Post-offices are annexed to their names: Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, Chairman; Post-office, Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. Edward Cantwell, of New Hanover; Post-office, Wilmington, N. C. D. G. Ward, of Greene; Post-office, Stantonsburg, Edgecombe, N. C. Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Post-office, Greensborough, N. C. Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C. W. W. Holden, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C. Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C. C. G. Wright, of Cumberland; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C. Asa Biggs, of Martin; Post-office, Williamston, Martin, N. C. Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, is the National Democratic Committee-man for this State; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C.

SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

The intelligence of a political nature which we are receiving from all portions of the State, is of the most cheering character. The Democratic Republicans in nearly all the Counties, have either brought forward their candidates for the Assembly, or are taking the necessary steps to do so; and though slight disorganization and some difficulties may exist in one or two localities, yet we are convinced that harmony and unity of action will be effected before the election. We appeal to our friends in all quarters to bear in mind the immense importance of the ensuing election, and to act accordingly. Let men be as nothing, and principles every thing. Rally to your candidates, work for them in their absence, defend them against unjust assaults, and be sure to roll up the votes for them on the 5th day of August; and to the candidates themselves we would appeal for active and constant efforts in behalf of that noble champion of popular rights, DAVID S. REID. Remember him when on the stump, and talk for him, for he is laboring through heat and storm for your principles and your cause. All he asks is fair play and the calm, unbiased judgment of the people upon his acts as Governor. Remember that the triumph of Free Suffrage is inseparably associated with his triumph, and that his defeat would, in all probability, be the defeat of that great measure. Press that home on the popular mind.

We present below some extracts from letters recently received, which will afford some idea of the spirit now pervading the people:

CURRITUCK, June 29, 1852.

"Dr. H. M. Shaw is the Democratic candidate for this District, in opposition to John Barnard. I have no doubt of Dr. Shaw's election—this is a Democratic District will be redeemed. Shaw is a gentleman of moral worth and decided ability."

We hope our friends in Currituck will see to it that the vote is out in its full strength for Reid. Now is the time! Old Currituck, always true, can, we think, do better than she did two years ago.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, June 30, 1852.

"The nomination of Scott seems to shock every Whig that I have heard speak of it. Many emphatically declare they will not support him; but on the other hand the nomination of Pierce and King is hailed as an omen of victory. The more the people learn about Pierce the better they are pleased with him. Reid's election is considered beyond a doubt."

This is indeed cheering. Rockingham, we are assured, will roll up a considerably increased vote for her favorite son.

GOLD HILL, Rowan, June 28, 1852.

"Send me the Standard—I will try to raise you a club here. We are rousing up to the importance of the coming election, and as Republicans we feel like doing all we can to re-elect David S. Reid, the father of Free Suffrage and the champion of equality at the ballot-box. The nomination of Pierce and King is well received here—we count upon a glorious victory."

Good for Gold Hill! The hardy, honest, and laborious miners are nearly all for Reid. They desire to enjoy equal privileges at the ballot-box with the landholders; and they know the surest way to secure this privilege is to re-elect Reid.

BURKE, June 25, 1852.

"Reid's election is considered sure by a great many in this part of the State."

RANDOLPH, June 28, 1852.

"The nomination of Scott has killed the Whig party here."

PITTSBOROUGH, July 5, 1852.

"Kerr and Reid spoke here on the 24th. Reid was very unwell at the time, but made a good speech, and gave entire satisfaction to his friends. I had never heard Kerr before, and I confess I was disappointed both in his manner and matter. His manner is supremely ridiculous, and his speech consisted of bold and reckless assertions without proof. Gov. Reid had the reply, which was a most complete answer to all Kerr's rant and fustian."

GULFPORT, July 5, 1852.

"Reid will get a large vote here than he did before. Many Whigs will vote for him. Kerr tried to rally his party to go for a Convention as the American mode of amending Constitutions, but it would not do. Reid gained a great victory that day, as you will learn in August next."

A friend writes us from Germantown, Stokes, that his neighbors had been to hear Reid and Kerr at Salem; that Reid "put questions" to Kerr that "he could not answer," which produced a fine effect for the cause of Reid and Free Suffrage; that the people are coming over to Reid; and that his vote will be largely increased in that quarter.

The above is a specimen of our letters—they all breathe the same spirit. Do your full duty, brother Democrats, for REID AND FREE SUFFRAGE, and a glorious victory will crown our efforts.

NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.

The Directors of this important work assembled in this City on Tuesday last—present, Messrs. Morehead, Saunders, Ellis, Gilmer, Holt, Thomas, Davis, Means, Wilson, Jones, and Hill—absent Mr. Jenkins. It is understood, as the result of the deliberations of the Board, that the Depot is to be located in the Southern part of the City—the precise spot, we believe, has not yet been selected.

We learn that the Engineering expenses of the Road are about as follows: Chief Engineer, salary \$3,000; four principal Assistants at \$1,800 each; and from fifteen to eighteen Assistants, at from \$700 to \$1,200 each—making, for this item, exclusive of a number of hands hired at fifty cents per day, \$29,940 per annum.

On Thursday the Stockholders assembled in the Commons Hall. There were 276 Stockholders in attendance, representing in person 3,588 shares, and by proxy 3,743 shares—making in all represented, 7,331 shares. The Hon. Calvin Graves was called to preside, and Charles Phillips, Esq., of Orange, and Alfred Williams, Esq. of Wake, were appointed Secretaries. The Report of the President and Directors to the Stockholders was submitted and read by Gov. Morehead. It appears from the Report, that the entire Road is under contract, and the work progressing in the most satisfactory manner; that the first division, from Raleigh to Goldsborough, will be completed, in all probability, by the 1st January, 1854; that up to the 1st July \$291,360 worth of work had been done; and that there are now employed on the whole line of the Road, 1,455 men, 403 boys, 360 carts, 50 wagons, 786 horses and mules, and 44 oxen. The Report is an interesting document, and we shall endeavor to make room for it in our next.

We learn that the expectation is, that at least \$400,000 will be paid in before the Stockholders adjourn.

A number of the leading friends of the work are in attendance, and a fine spirit prevails.

On Thursday evening the members of the Board of Directors for the past year, were re-elected without opposition.

The Stockholders had not adjourned up to the time of our going to press.

The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity are requested to meet at the Court-house on Saturday evening the 10th, at half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Pierce and King club. We hope to see a full attendance.

We challenge the Raleigh Register to show any evidence, from either the tongues or pens of Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster, to the effect that they approve the nomination of Winfield Scott and will support him.

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

It seems that the sketch given by our Correspondent in our last issue, of the discussion between Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr in Greensborough on the 29th June, has produced some trouble in the Supply camp. The Register issued an Extra in hot haste, referred to "a wilful and corrupt perversion of the facts," and concluding with the usual slang about "locofoco lying," &c. Whether this Extra was intended only for the East, does not appear.

The leading points set forth by our Correspondent, were, first, that Mr. Kerr avowed himself for a Convention of the people of this State; secondly, that a change their Constitution, and a majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the Federal Constitution; thirdly, he passed over in profound silence the subject of the School Fund; fourthly, he did not declare in Greensborough, as he did here on the 4th of June, that he was in favor of "the present basis remaining as it is," but said he "was in favor of a 'mixed' basis; fifthly, he refused to say, in reply to the question put by Gov. Reid, what he wants a Convention for.

We will add an extract from a private letter from the friend who prepared the sketch alluded to. He says: "You will see the leading points, and Kerr's attempt to back out from his position on the basis and the School Fund. Hold him to it. If our friends but do their duty in the East and Centre, a glorious victory awaits us. I have never seen the Whigs so dispirited, or the Democrats so enthusiastic."

We repeat what we said in our last, that our Correspondent is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and veracity; and our readers may rely implicitly upon his statements as substantially true.

These exposures of duplicity and double-dealing are no new things with us. Our readers will recollect what occurred two years ago; our Correspondents were denounced then, as our Correspondent is now, as unworthy of belief; but we proved all to be said. Bear that in mind.

The Register may write, and denounce, and abuse, and refer to its "several gentlemen of unassailable veracity," who have authorized it to characterize in such gross and unjustifiable terms the statements of our Correspondent; all this passes us as the idle wind. We are as calm and quiet as a summer's morning.

THE WHIG BARBACUE.

The Whig Barbacue in this place, on Saturday last, was called to order by that enthusiastic Supply, Seaton Jones, Esq.; whereupon those well-known politicians John H. Bryan, John Primrose, and Thos. J. Lemay were called to act as officers. Mr. Bryan stated the object of the meeting to be to hear from Messrs. Miller and Haywood, who had got back from Baltimore. [He said it was known the Whigs of the State were for Mr. Fill